

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5861

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MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1908.

拜禮

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SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"LÜTZOW" Capt. C. Dewers	About WEDNESDAY 9th September.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. Minasco	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 10th September.
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Hongkong, 27th August, 1908.

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Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908.

[39]

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TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
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The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1908.

[46]

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[47]

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

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Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.

[48]

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Hongkong, 26th March, 1908.

THE PEKING ARREST.**STRONG PROTEST OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.**

From further particulars of the circumstances attending the shooting of Captain Kawakita, by a Japanese gendarme at Peking, which are sent by the correspondent of the *Asahi*, it appears that the Captain was engaged a few years ago as a teacher in the Chinese Military College at Peking-fu but was recalled by the Japanese Government on account of misconduct and placed on the retired list. In June last year he arrived in Peking with certain documents alleged to relate to Japanese War secrets. At this time he was disguised as a Chinese, assuming the Chinese name of Chang-Su-te, and the surname of Ho Liang, of Kiangsu. Moreover, he was lodging at the house of a Chinese officer named Ting Kien. There it is alleged, he was giving instructions in military science to a class of some ten Chinese officers, and betraying the War secrets of Japan, being paid at very high rates.

His secret, says the *Asahi* correspondent, was detected by the Japanese gendarmes stationed in Peking as a Legation guard. On the 1st instant gendarmes were sent to bring him to the Legation, whereupon he drew a sword and offered resistance, with the result already stated. Six trunks containing personal effects were seized in his room. They were found to contain also many papers relating to military affairs of a confidential nature. The incident took place in broad daylight and the news soon spread among the Chinese and Japanese residents.

At first the particulars of the affair were kept secret in consideration of the diplomatic relations between Japan and China, for it is alleged a certain Chinese high official was involved in the matter, though the Waiwu-pu was in no way concerned. Not being aware of these circumstances, continued the correspondent, the Chinese Home Department considered the action of the Japanese gendarmes in arresting Captain Kawakita in the house of a Chinese subject, without giving notice to the Chinese authorities, as an infringement of the sovereign rights of China, and on the 3rd instant a protest was lodged through the Waiwu-pu with the Japanese Minister in Peking against the action of the gendarmes, to which a reply was made on the 11th.

"The Chinese Press," remarks the correspondent, "ignorant of the circumstances, is wildly indignant at the action of the gendarmes and is attacking the Japanese authorities under cover of the simple principle of the law of nations. The Chinese newspapers declare that Japan, acting under the influence of her victory over Russia, may slight the Chinese people with impunity. They urge that, as a measure of retaliation, the Chinese authorities should, without giving notice to the Japanese Government, arrest Chinese revolutionists who are taking shelter in Japan."

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Intimation.

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ALEXANDRA
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LINES.**

**Ladies'
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Further particulars from THE ORGANISING SECRETARY, 84, Piccadilly, W. London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

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SALT HERRINGS, MACKEREL;
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Hongkong, 22nd August 1908. [769]

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Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48]

Telegrams: "Cyclometer." Telephone: 482.

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Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

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From the University of Tufts, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1908. [769]

FLOUR-MILLING IN MANCHURIA.

THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

According to intelligence from Manchuria published in the Japanese Press, the flour market there is in a very depressed condition. The importation of flour into Manchuria during the progress of the war and subsequent to its conclusion had been greatly on the increase. A reaction, however, set in during the second half of last year and the import of flour began to fall off. This tendency has been accentuated since the beginning of the present year.

According to an estimate furnished by a reliable authority, the total quantity of flour imported for this year will not exceed 800,000 sacks, which is less than one-third the quantity imported in 1906. All the flour merchants are suspending new orders and are trying to clear their stocks as quickly as possible, even at a loss. The importation of foreign flour into Manchuria in any quantity began in 1897, but owing to the comparatively low price of native-milled flour and general difficulty of the article could not make much headway.

Up to 1903 the quantity of foreign flour annually imported was 100,000 sacks, or thereabouts. Subsequently the sudden expansion of the purchasing power of the natives on account of the war and the rise in silver resulted in a great increase in the import of flour. With the fall of silver and the resumption of a normal condition of exchange, however, the importation of flour has begun to decline, resulting in the existing dullness of the trade. In view of the low scale of living prevailing in Manchuria, it is believed that the demand for a large quantity of imported flour cannot be expected in the near future. The rise in the price of flour owing to the fluctuation of exchange has been very great, as may be seen from the fact that a brand that was quoted at Mukden at \$2.30 (Chinese currency) per sack in January last year is now sold at \$1.05. In such circumstances, it is not surprising that the foreign flour trade in Manchuria should experience such a depression as at present. Notwithstanding the unfavourable condition of the imported article, the trade in Manchurian flour is carried on satisfactorily. The product of the Manchuria Flour Mill Company is very favourably received in the market. The "Red" and "Yellow Dragon" marks especially are selling tremendously. The qualities of these brands are said to compare favourably with first-class American flour. "Red Dragon" brand at Tsching is quoted at \$2.77 (equivalent to Yen Japanese currency), being 10 sen cheaper than American flour of a similar quality. It is generally believed that the product of the Manchuria Flour Mill Company will monopolise the flour market of Mukden, before long. Harbin flour appears on the market from time to time, but owing to its inferior quality and high price its demand is limited. As this year's wheat crop in Manchuria is very successful the native product is likely to further extend its influence in the market, to the proportionate depression of the trade in foreign flour.

Mr. Goto, of the Manchuria Flour Mill Company, in an interview regarding the prospects of the flour-milling industry in Manchuria, states that the industry in North Manchuria, which had greatly expanded during the war, sustained a great blow owing to the cessation of hostilities and the consequent falling off in the demand. Latterly, however, a revival has taken place and sales are being steadily extended. At present there are six flour mills at Harbin; of which three are run under Russian management. The total daily output of these six mills amounts to 17,000 sacks, or 4,000 koku, which is almost equal to the daily production of all the mills in Japan. Harbin flour is chiefly supplied to the Eastern Chinese Railway district, the Amur and Vladivostok districts, Changchun and neighbourhood, South Manchuria, however, is almost entirely free from its invasion. "With regard to the flour-milling industry in South Manchuria," continued Mr. Goto, "practically there are no mills worthy of note except those at Tsching belonging to the Manchuria Flour Mill Company. Our mills, situated at a few minutes walk from the Tsching, are very conveniently located for the collection of raw materials and the distribution of the manufactured product. The working of the mills was commenced in June last. The supply of material is plentiful, as the average annual yield of wheat in South Manchuria is estimated at something like 3,000,000 koku. The price of Manchurian wheat is also about 10 sen per koku cheaper than that of the Japanese article. In addition to this our company has the benefit of a loan of Yen 100,000 from the Yokohama Specie Bank without any security, the Eastern Chinese Railway is carrying our company's goods at half the regular freight, while the South Manchuria Railway Company is also giving assistance to our company in various directions. It must be said that our company is most fortunately situated as compared with the flour-milling people at home. At present the company is placing on the market four brands of flour, the prices of which are 10 sen per sack cheaper in each instance as compared with flour manufactured in Japan. The present producing capacity of our mills is only 1,200 sacks, or 400 koku per day, and the price of the flour is comparatively dear, but when mills are constructed and worked at Yenow, Mukden and Antung, as proposed, a larger quantity will be offered at a reduced price, and it will not be difficult to effectually check the importation of foreign flour and to crush the native hand mills which are scattered about different parts of the provinces."

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Caps and Collars renewed on old ones. Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Tsing-tau, 1st Augt. 1908. [769]

DO YOU
NOT
ENJOY
YOUR
MEALS?

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
RESTORE THE APPETITE, STIMULATE
DIGESTION,
CURE DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND
STOMACH.

A MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM MOULMEIN.

Loss of appetite, a disinclination to take sufficient food at regular meal times, is a sure indication that the digestion is debilitated; that the stomach and other organs of the digestive system are not in proper working order. As a general rule failure of appetite is accompanied by other disquieting symptoms—there is a sense of general uneasiness, a feeling of depression, and of inefficiency to meet the demands of daily life; the sufferer is afflicted with Indigestion, Constipation, Flatulence, Sick Headache, and other ailments.

It is a mistake at such times to attempt to find a cure—as so many people do—in purgative medicines. These may give some temporary relief, but they cannot cure, and the persistent use of them is debilitating and injurious in the extreme. What is needed is a Tonic—something which will restore to the stomach and other digestive organs the strength they have lost, and which at the same time will give a fresh supply of vitality to the whole system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are just the one medicine, pre-eminently qualified to do this, because they are the most perfect Tonic yet discovered, because they permanently strengthen all the organs of the body giving to them a fresh supply of rich red health-restoring blood, and because they have stood the test of twenty years, and during that time have earned the heartfelt thanks of tens of thousands of sufferers whom they have cured of disordered digestion and the many ills resulting therefrom. Here is what one cured sufferer, Mr. P. Sharp, Schoolmaster of 36, Upper Main Road, Moulinmein, Burma, has to say:—

"I was for a long time subject to Sick Headaches, Giddiness, and Loss of Sleep, due to the sedentary habits occasioned by my profession as Tutor," writes Mr. Sharp, "but being advised by a friend who had himself derived great benefit by these Pills—had, in fact, been restored to health and vigour by them—I procured some Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from the New Medical Hall here in Moulinmein, and I am glad to say I am now quite well, and entirely free from my old complaints."

"What I find remarkable in these Pills is their efficacy in expelling foul secreted matter which have long lain—persistently annoying—in the stomach, and which other pills, potions, and draughts have failed to remove. They also act as a cordial to the spirits. On several occasions I have administered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my children with very satisfactory results."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are equally good for children and adults. They are world-famous as the remedy for Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Headaches, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Nervous Breakdown, Early Decay, Scrofula, Eczema, Boil, and Skin Eruptions generally, and the after-effects of Fevers, Dysentery and Chills. To ladies between youth and middle-age they have an especial value at the trying times. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold and also direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Cavanagh Bridge, Singapore, who sends 6 bottles for \$6. or 1 bottle for \$1.50 post free to any address.

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The Superiority will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Tsing-tau, 1st Augt. 1908. [769]

Intimations.

E. ALLEN R.
BOY CLERK WANTED FOR SERVICE
IN HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL YARD,
HONGKONG.

A COMPETITIVE examination of candidates for the above appointment will be held in the CHAPLAIN'S ROOM, H.M. Naval Yard, on MONDAY, September 7th, 1908, commencing at 10 A.M.

Candidates must be not less than 15 nor more than 17 years of age on the day of the examination.

Applications should be lodged not later than Noon, FRIDAY, September 4th, with the DEPUTY VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. [769]

RARE COPPER AND SILVER COINS
FOR SALE.

A MOST Valuable, and Rare Collection of ANCIENT COINS consisting of those of the SASANIAN, GREEK, GREECO-BACTRIAN, Indo-SKYTHIAN, and EARLY HINDU DYNASTIES, THE SULTAN OF DELHI (including Pathan and Sur Kings) and OF KASHMIR, THE MOGHUL EMPERORS, THE AMIRS OF AFGHANISTAN, AND OF BUKHARA, THE SHARS OF PERSIA, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF GREAT NUMISMATIC INTEREST, BEAUTY AND RARITY.

Apply to—
I. J. MIRZA,
Supreme Court,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1908. [769]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1908. [769]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER

"NORE,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 1st instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1908. [769]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.Our STONE
GINGER
BEER.is brewed only from the finest
Jamaica Ginger.Pure, Wholesome and
Refreshing.It has, since its introduction,
steadily gained in popularity, and
we may now fairly claim it to be
unrivalled.PRICE
75 cents per doz.Bottles charged for at \$1.20 per
dozen and credited in full on being
returned in good condition.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and
should be accompanied by the writer's name and
address.Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to the Manager.The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional
The daily rate is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. (A copy sent by post an
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 80 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-
five cents.BIRTHS.
On August 16, 1908, at Peitaiho, the wife of
C. W. CAMFIELD, H. B. M. Legation, Peking,
of a daughter.DEATHS.
On August 16, 1908, suddenly, at Ichang,
Dr. GEORGE F. STOCKE, Church of Scotland
Mission, aged 1 years.On August 25, 1908, at Pootung, CHARLES
JAMES STUART ADAMS, aged 51 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1908.

A TYPHOON CORPS FOR
HONGKONG.

A contributor comments on the proposal of the Government to inaugurate the "Victoria Emergency Corps" as briefly outlined in our issue of the 29th inst. In the course of an appreciative letter he remarks that residents of Hongkong will have noted with satisfaction the news appearing in our Saturday evening's issue, of the Government's highly commendable effort to cope with Hongkong's annual typhoon scourge with a view to mitigate, if not actually prevent, the abnormal loss of life consequent upon its yearly visitation. The writer adds: —It is a relief to learn that the authorities have at last been brought to recognize the necessity of promulgating some scheme whereby the ravages of the typhoon fiend could be lessened to an appreciable extent. That Hongkong has long been lacking in this respect there is no denying, but owing to the conservative attitude taken up by the Government, things have been allowed to take their own course, and, true to the traditions of "fatu custom," the people of Hongkong have come to regard the story of lives lost as a matter of course. It is, therefore, a matter of great moment to the floating population of the Colony and for which they will afterwards find cause to be thankful, that the powers that be have hit upon a scheme to extend greater security to them.

than at present exists—a scheme which it is hoped will be as effectual as it will commend itself for its simplicity. In fact, its simplicity is its chief recommendation. The scheme, as set out in the current issue of the *Government Gazette*, proposes to raise a Volunteer Emergency Corps for the purpose of saving life on the harbour-front during typhoons. This is to be done with the aid of life buoys, ropes, etc., which will be provided at convenient intervals along the Praya and the sea front at Kowloon. So far, so good; but it would appear that the authorities are inclined to be slightly sceptical that young men, once having enrolled themselves in the Corps, will attempt to shirk their duty in the hour of need. It is stipulated that "as a certain amount of organisation is required to ensure co-operation and secure the best results, it is necessary that, intending volunteers, shall pledge themselves to obey the orders of the officer in charge of the party, who will be the Assistant Harbour Master, or one of the Harbour Department Boarding Officers or some other Government officer deputed by the Harbour Master or by the Captain Superintendent of Police." Our correspondent concludes:—"We can assure the authorities that there are many young men in Hongkong who are only too willing to help their fellow-men in their hour of misfortune and it is only through the absence of a systematical institution such as exists in many coast towns of England that they have been prevented from doing so. But now that active interest has taken the place of lethargic indifference, we can assert with some degree of certainty that everything will proceed without a hitch. As we have remarked before, the scheme cannot be too timely and it is only to be hoped that it will escape the fate of blissful procrastination as in the case of the new typhoon refuge at Mongkoktsui. Those at the helm of affairs are on the threshold of an excellent scheme, and there is no good reason why that scheme should not be realised, so far as public co-operation is concerned, if the authorities are willing to lead the way."

KOWLOON'S TRADE.

Being one of the Imperial Maritime Customs stations of China with which Hongkong is very closely associated interest will be found in the annual report by Mr. W. R. M'D. Parr, the acting Commissioner for Kowloon. On the whole the district appears to have been in a flourishing condition in 1907, an advance of 12½ million taels or 30 per cent. being shown in the junk trade, which amounted to over 54 million taels in value. The Commissioner himself writes that: "In view of the multiplicity of adverse circumstances—inconvenience of weather, tightness of money market, exchange fluctuations, restriction of opium smoking, unrest in the South, and last, but not the least, the transfer of the carrying trade from junks to foreign lighters of certain staple commodities referred to elsewhere—the statistics for the past 12 months show a distinct, and in the circumstances satisfactory, improvement both in the volume and value of the trade. Reducting about 10 per cent. from the total value of the trade obtained from increased valuation, there still remains a substantial increase of 20 per cent. to record." Although that would seem to indicate progress, we are told in the next sentence that, with the exception of flour and foreign rice trade was unsatisfactory. How the two statements are reconciled it is difficult to say, but there they are. With regard to crops Mr. D'ARCY says that the spring and the autumn rice crops suffered from two diametrically opposite causes. Unusually heavy rains in the autumn caused the river to overflow in many parts, and the growing rice in the low-lying districts along the river was almost totally destroyed; the higher levels, however, yielded a very fair crop. At first the autumn harvest promised well; in fact, hopes were at one time entertained that it would prove a record crop, but before the rice was ready for harvesting incessant rains reduced the yield to a five-tenths crop. The spring harvest proved even more disappointing, owing to excessive drought. These short crops have further enhanced the cost of living, and thus curtailed the purchasing power of the interior for cotton goods and sundries. On the other hand, an abnormal demand for foreign rice to make good the shortage was created. Cochin-China, where the crops were reported to have been abundant, was chiefly drawn on, as the Siamese crops were poor. Rice alone contributed HK-Tls. 14,324,393 to the value of the import-trade, an increase over 1906 of 72 million taels. All rice dealers did well. The prohibition to export rice was not withdrawn throughout the year. A large and profitable business was done in flour, for the most part of American origin. Enhanced freights and prices brought the trade in the Australian cereal practically to a standstill in the latter part of the year. The local flour mill had a very brisk and profitable year's working. The great depression which ruled in the market for Indian cotton yarn towards the latter end of the year 1906 continued through 1907, and the business for the past two months has been most unprofitable.

A COOLIE strolled into Murray Barracks yesterday afternoon and quietly appropriated an Indian sycamore boot. He will regret his action for three weeks in gaol.

ENGINEER-Lieutenant H. O. Andrews, who joins the cruiser *Mussoorie*, has been in the engine room department for fourteen years, and served previously in Chinese waters.

NINETEEN prisoners, who were lying in gaol at Peipu awaiting trial, made another attempt to break out of their prison on 24th inst. Two of the prisoners were shot and one was injured.

THE Rev. I. Genahr begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations for the Blind-home recently transferred to Hongkong on account of the typhoon:

Total sum already acknowledged \$687.

Mr. S. Swart..... 25

Mr. A. H. Mackenzie..... 10

Further donations for the Blind-home, sent to the Rev. I. Genahr, 22, Bonham Road, will be duly acknowledged.

ABOUT nine-tenths of the shareholders in the China Telegraph Company have sold their shares to the Ministry of Posts and Communications at \$183 per share, so the majority of the shareholders have yielded in the pressure of the Ministry after all. After the end of the seventh moon (August 26) only \$170 will be paid for a share. After all, the shares in the Company have been acquired by the Ministry will mortgage at the service, which badly needs overhauling and enlargement.

Foreign goods entered China from Hongkong via the Kowloon stations during the year 1907 to the value of HK-Tls. 49,820,374; an enhancement of about \$1 million taels over the preceding year's figures. Cotton goods, with two exceptions in shirtings, show substantial advances, more especially cotton thread. American kerosene oil has increased by 21,483 gallons, while Sumatra oil decreased by 916,885 gallons (about 45 per cent.) and Russian oil by 310,305 gallons (about 35 per cent.). No Burma oil was imported by junk. All the items under metals fell off with the exception of lead in pigs and bars, which advanced about 60 per cent. An exceptionally profitable business, however, is reported to have been done in metals, and the general decline in our returns may in a great measure be ascribed to the fact that foreign-flagged lighters towed by steam-launches are now largely employed in lieu of native junks to carry machinery, iron pipes, tinned plates, cement, coal, kerosene oil, etc., to China. The poor rice crops of 1906 were followed by two equally disappointing crops in 1907, with the result that there was a steady demand for foreign rice to make up the shortage. The importation of foreign rice reached 4,554,102 piculs, an advance of 1,741,214 piculs over 1906. Paddy increased from 68,206 piculs in 1906 to 1,037,906 piculs. With regard to opium it is reported that some 1,040 piculs of foreign opium passed our stations—the highest figures for the last 10 years,—being an increase of 23 piculs over the previous year's figures. Malwa advanced by 59 piculs, while Patna and Benares declined by 13 and 23 piculs respectively. No native drug or boiled opium was reported. The opium trade for the year may be pronounced to be unsatisfactory. The Anti-Opium Edict of 1906, and the subsequent closing of all opium divans and the restriction of the sale of the prepared drug in China, checked opium smoking to a considerable degree and caused much uneasiness among sellers and buyers. The reduction of sale of raw opium announced by the Indian Government during the early part of the year gave an impetus to the trade, but owing to the active anti-opium propaganda in China the effect was but temporary. In conformity with the undertaking with China, the amounts offered at the monthly auctions in Calcutta were reduced as follows: from January to June, 4,400 chests were sold per month; from July to December, 4,000 chests per month; and commencing with 1908 the sales will be 3,900 chests. Finally, the heavy and unexpected fall in silver at the end of the year caused considerable losses to Hongkong importers, who had brought out at a high exchange and had to close their remittances to India when exchange had dropped some 15 per cent. Malwa opium was subjected to the same influences as Bengal, and towards the close of the year gave an impetus to the trade, but owing to the active anti-opium propaganda in China the effect was but temporary. In conformity with the undertaking with China, the amounts offered at the monthly auctions in Calcutta were reduced as follows: from January to June, 4,400 chests were sold per month; from July to December, 4,000 chests per month; and commencing with 1908 the sales will be 3,900 chests. Finally, the heavy and unexpected fall in silver at the end of the year caused considerable losses to Hongkong importers, who had brought out at a high exchange and had to close their remittances to India when exchange had dropped some 15 per cent. 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Telegrams.

(Results.)

Turkey.

London, 28th August.

Constantinople reports that Mohammed Reshad Efendi, Heir Presumptive to the Ottoman throne, has visited his brother the Sultan for the first time in thirteen years, the meeting being of the most cordial description.

It is regarded as a remarkable sign of the times that Pashas are going about freely, and are no longer honourable prisoners, but apparently reconciled to the Sultan.

Later.

Russia and Japan.

The higher court martial at St. Petersburg has confirmed the sentences of death by strangulation passed by the Nikolaiyevsk court-martial on eight Japanese for attacking Russian soldiers and conveying them to prison.

THE "MIE-MARU" AFFAIR.

STATEMENT OF THE C. PLAIN.

Japanese papers, on the 16th inst., state that negotiations between the Japanese and Russian Governments for the settlement of the *Mie-maru* affair are progressing favourably. The detailed report on the affair is now on its way to St. Petersburg, and the progress of the negotiations is meanwhile at a standstill. The Russian Government, however, adds its injustice of the *ex-crew* of the *Mie-maru*, and it is believed that the matter will be amicably settled before long. It is added that the frequent occurrence of trouble of this kind is due to a misunderstanding of Government's instructions on the part of the authorities on the Siberian Seaboard, and instruction has been issued by the St. Petersburg Government ordering the local authorities to refrain from seizing Japanese boats.

A Vladivostok dispatch to the *Asahi Shimbun* states that Captain Nomura, master of the *Mie-maru*, was briefly examined by the District Court at Vladivostok on the 8th instant and was then released on bail. Captain Nomura was examined regarding the project of the voyage of his vessel and as to the places where he was engaged in fishing. Then the Court informed Captain Nomura that his vessel had been seized because it was poaching in Russian territorial waters. He was asked whether he protested against the seizure, and so to state reasons.

The Captain protested against the seizure and denied having engaged in fishing in Russian territorial waters. The *Mie-maru* was arrested at a point twelve or thirteen miles off Commandantky Island, not eight miles as alleged. She was then running under full sail.

The Court pointed out that the boundary of the Russian territorial waters was thirty miles from the shore, so that whether the vessel was eight miles or thirteen away made no difference.

The Captain said that so far as he knowledge went the limit of territorial waters was three miles. He had never heard that the limit was thirty miles. The United States observed the three mile limit. He repeated that he was passing between two islands, and was not engaged in fishing.

This concluded the examination and the Captain was released on bail.

Speaking of his experience to an interviewer, Captain Nomura stated that the outbreak of the trouble, which resulted in the death sentence on the six men, was chiefly due to the cruel treatment meted out by the Russian authorities. The crew were subjected to the most atrocious treatment. For instance, two men fell sick at Nikolaiyevsk, but no medical assistance was given, and their request for medicines was refused. For this reason, one died on the spot on the way to Vladivostok, and the other was placed in hospital at Vladivostok, where he was then lying in a very dangerous condition. The sick man and the dead body were conveyed on the same horse-drawn from the landing stage at Vladivostok. The dead body was left uncared for in the hospital for so many days. Nine men had now been taken ill. This was due to lack of nourishment provided and the extremely miserable accommodation of the prison at Nikolaiyevsk.

Loss of the "Dunearn."

Lloyd's agent at Moji wires that two survivors who have arrived on the s.s. *Sakio Maru*, report that the British steamer *Dunearn* bound to Singapore, capsized during a typhoon in the Korean Straits, and that fifty-one lives have been lost.

Morocco.

The French Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin has conferred with Herr von Schrenk, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the situation in Morocco, and M. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has conferred with the German Chargé d'Affaires on the same subject in Paris.

The Floods in America.

29th August.

Fourteen lives were lost and one and a half million dollars worth of property destroyed by the floods in Georgia.

At Carolinas twelve perished and property worth one million dollars was destroyed.

Fifteen persons have been drowned and many houses destroyed by a cloudburst at El Paso, New Mexico.

Opium in Parliament.

THE HONGKONG DIVANS.

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS.

On the 28th ult. Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, Mr. Emmott, Chairman of Committee, in the chair, and on the vote-to-complete the sum of £56,450 for the salaries and expenses of the Department of the Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Mr. Lyttelton said he had a word or two to say in the first instance on a matter relating to India and the opium traffic, which, unless it was cautiously handled by the Government, might bring us trouble in our great Eastern dependency. In carrying out the resolution of the House for the discouragement of the opium traffic, it was presumed by every one who took part in that debate that any action taken by the Government would be deliberate and cautious, and in particular that they would seek to enlist the co-operation of the authorities of the various colonies concerned. Unless he was misinformed, there had been a grievous departure from that wholesome rule in Hongkong, and a similar omission seemed to be likely in regard to the Straits Settlements. He was informed that a telegram was sent by the Secretary of State on May 6 saying to the colony of Hongkong that His Majesty's Government had decided to close the opium establishment in Hongkong. That telegram reached Hongkong three hours before the statement was made public in the House of Commons, and therefore before any information was vouchsafed to the colony on the matter. Absolutely no previous consultation had taken place, so far as he was informed, and no opinion taken of the members of the Legislative Council. Naturally this caused a great deal of feeling amongst the members of that body. He hoped there would be some explanation given in the apparently high-handed proceeding; in cause, in his opinion, it was calculated rather hinder than advance the object—the reduction in the consumption of opium.

Colonel Seely, in reply, said with reference to the complaint that we took action without consulting the authorities of Hongkong, although they did their best to ascertain the views of the people, it was quite impossible to get anything like a reasoned opinion from the inhabitants of Hongkong. He reiterated what he had said in a previous discussion, that it was the policy of the Government to close the opium dens in Hongkong. That remained the policy of the Government, and as regarded that policy itself the right hon. gentleman would forgive him if he quoted some words of his. The right hon. gentleman said on a former occasion: "I congratulate the Government and the Under-Secretary in having taken steps which are entirely reasonable in the circumstances."

Mr. Lyttelton: I agreed with that policy, but what I said that every person of sense presumed that the ordinary steps had been taken that would make the policy palpable.

Colonel Seely said the ordinary steps could not be taken for reasons that he had given. The ordinary steps were now being taken, and the Government would act throughout on the advice they had recently obtained, and would obtain, from the Governor. He believed he would be able to satisfy the House that the best public opinion in Hongkong, and the opinion of the Governor himself, coincided with the policy of the Government as to the measures they proposed to take.

Subsequently Mr. T. G. Taylor alluded to the question of opium consumption at Hongkong. He pressed the Government to continue the policy of suppressing the opium habit there. If the Government meant business the traffic could be suppressed. All that was wanted was a strong law, properly administered.

Colonel Seely, in a further reply, said he agreed that, bad as the effect of opium-smoking was, the injection of morphia was even more injurious. He trusted that the International Commission would include in its purview these opium derivatives. He understood the American representatives were anxious to take this course. His Majesty's Government would agree. It might interest the Committee to know that the International Commission would meet in Shanghai on Jan. 1 next year.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Mr. Lyttelton voiced a certain amount of the opinion of Hongkong respecting the opium policy forced on the colony by the Home Government, when he asked for an explanation of a telegram which he understood the Colonial Office sent to the Legislative Council of Hongkong on May 6 stating that His Majesty's Government had decided to close the opium establishments in Hongkong. He understood that that decision was arrived at without any previous consultation of local opinion, and this had caused great indignation among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Such high-handed proceedings were calculated to defeat the object which both sides of the House had in view—the reduction of the consumption of opium. In reply, Colonel Seely, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said the Government did their best to ascertain the views of those who were conversant with the question here, but it was quite impossible to get anything like a reasoned opinion from the authorities in Hongkong before the announcement of the Government's policy. What he said then and what he reiterated now was that it was the policy of His Majesty's Government to close the opium dens in Hongkong. In carrying out this policy the Government would act throughout with the advice of the Governor, and he trusted that the best opinion of Hongkong and of the Governor coincided with that of the Government. We have no doubt that Hongkong will acquiesce in that view, but Hongkong does not, any more than does the neighbouring colony of the Straits Settlements, acquiesce in the methods adopted. This is by no means surprising when we consider the order came without any previous warning or with any regard to the measures that must be taken to implement so considerable a proportion of the gross revenue of the

colony. Though Hongkong may not enjoy the advantages of self-government, the community is entitled to claim that their interests should be safeguarded by the home authorities. Above all, it is entitled to ask that no unfair burden should be thrown on it, that will act with excessive severity and may injure the prosperity of the community. That sympathy is abundantly felt in the colony with the desire to eradicate the abominations that may, or do, result from undue indulgence in opium smoking, has been very evident from the views that the colony as a whole has announced since China first started the crusade, and that have become emphasised by the recent action of the Colonial Office. But, whilst every credit is thus given for good intention, Hongkong, as well as the Straits Settlements, objects that it should be suddenly made the victim of the Home Government policy. In either case it has every justification in demanding that it, in fear of the resolution to be passed by the House of Commons, the Government so maliciously sweeps away so great an amount of revenue as one-half in one case and one-third in the other, it should at least act up to its honor, and as magnificently pass a resolution relieving either colony of a large portion of the military contribution that is now compulsorily levied from them. In the one case the fulfilment of their aspirations does not touch their material interests, and does touch the interests of others whose rights deserve consideration. The traffic and consumption of opium, like that of liquor in the West, has been long in existence and long recognised, and large and important interests have naturally developed round it. To replace it is not so easy a matter, and especially when the proportion towards the entire revenue is so great as in the present instance. That foreigners in China and Englishmen no less than other nationalities are desirous of assisting China in her policy of eradicating opium smoking may be seen by the action of the Municipal Council at Shanghai and the vote of the ratepayers to close down a proportion of the dens in the foreign settlement. But we must remember that to vice seems more difficult to stop, and there is the danger that morphia-eating may supplant the smoking. This form of vice is less easily detected and does not, as in the case of smoking, announce itself to the small. It would certainly be ironical if Hongkong and Straits are to suffer in the cause of a moral reform that may not be accomplished. The Home Government should, at least, be asked that if they desire the policy that they should also be willing to bear the burden—*I. & C.* express.

ACCIDENT AT THE DUCKS.

Early this morning, a Chinaman, named Tam Siu, employed on a ship in No. 1 Dock, at Kowloon, made a false step and rolled into the dock a distance of about 40 feet. It would appear that Tam was crossing the gang-plank, when he did the side-slip and had no time to inform his friends as to the few last words he wished to say to his mother and relatives. He ricocheted off the sidings and landed on his legs in the dock, which, fortunately for him, contained several gallons of "agua pura." When Tam was picked up his right leg was found to have been broken. Inspector McHardy ordered him to be sent to the Government Civil Hospital where he now lies.

COUNT KOMURA'S RETURN.

RUSSO-JAPANESE PERTIN.

Tokio, August 26.

Count Komura returns to Tokio to-night. The future Minister of Foreign Affairs has been interviewed en route. He expressed his gratification at his meeting in St. Petersburg with M. Isaki, and said that he was satisfied of a definite *post bellum* change in Russian sentiments towards Japan. He spoke of the great significance of the now frequent meetings of European monarchs.

MANCHURIAN PROSPECTS.

Count Komura paid a visit of inspection to Port Arthur and Tairen after passing through Manchuria, and said that he was convinced that Japan had a bright prospect before her in Manchuria.

A PLEA FOR BETTER RELATIONS.

Tokio, August 27.

Court Komura took up his position to-day as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The newspapers, in welcoming the appointment, urge the need of improvement in the relations of Japan and China. They also express the expectation that Count Komura's knowledge of the situation should expedite a solution of the *Hascimutun-Fakunpo* Railway difficulty.—*N. C. D. News.*

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 1st at 11.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen considerably in E. Japan, and fallen slightly over the Lochoos, Formosa and the Philippines.

The area of high pressure covers N. China and the Sea of Japan, and pressure appears to be somewhat low over the Pacific to the E. or N.E. of the Philippines.

Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighborhood, N.E. winds, moderate; probably some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. Ltd. announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending August 1 amounted to 12,566 tons, and the sales during the period to 10,000 tons.

A MATTER OF JURISDICTION.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE JURY'S VERDICT.

About six weeks ago a case of considerable interest, as involving the old question of the registration of partnerships, was heard before the Chief Justice. It was the case in which the Kwong Ming Cheung firm, of Canton, sued for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Reuter, Brocklebank and Company, their servants, and agents from falsely representing to the German Consul at Canton, and to the Chinese authorities at Canton that certain of the partners of the Cheung Loong firm, of Hongkong, sugar merchants, were also partners in the plaintiff's firm, and from further endeavoring to enforce payment by the plaintiffs of a debt alleged to be due to the defendants by the Cheung Loong firm, by attachment of property belonging to the plaintiffs or in which they were interested. The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$10,000 damages for alleged false representation and libel. The case lasted fourteen days and the verdict of the jury was as follows:

On the ground of trespass they returned a unanimous verdict for plaintiffs, and awarded \$1 damages.

They agreed that the nine persons were not present in the Kwong Ming Cheung by a majority of five to two.

They agreed that the three, Wong Hung-long and two others, partners in the Kwong Ming Cheung, were partners in the Cheung Loong on February 21st, by a majority of six to one.

They agreed, by a majority of four to three, that the defendants acted with reasonable and probable cause in alleging on February 21st, that these three men were partners in the Cheung Loong.

They were unanimous in finding that this did not constitute a libel, and that there should be no damages.

After argument as to costs, his Lordship recited judgment. He exempted the jury for two years from civil duties and thanked them for their attendance.

To-day the case came before the Full Court comprising the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Compton—when Counsel were as follows:—For the plaintiffs—Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. F. Dixon of Messrs. Hastings and Baslings, and for the defendants—Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. E. P. M. Laing of Messrs. Deacon, Louner and Decon.

Mr. Slade moved:—That the verdict of the jury on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th questions submitted to them be set aside on the grounds that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, against the weight of the evidence and perverse in that the majority of the jury were influenced by the desire not to allow the plaintiffs to have the benefit of the judgment of this honourable Court because, in the accounts of the Kwong Ming Cheung firm the identity of the partners was concealed by the use of *Ang* names.

Mr. Pollock moved that the Judge should non-suit the plaintiff at the trial on the following grounds:

(a) Because the alleged wrongs were committed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

(b) Because the plaintiff produced no evidence to show that the said warrant was either invalid or irregular by the law of China.

(c) That inasmuch as the jury found a verdict for the defendants on all the issues of facts left to them, and only found for the plaintiffs on the one issue of trespass to goods because they were directed so to do; the judge was wrong in refusing the application of the defendants for the costs of those issues which the jury had found in their favour.

(d) That the grounds upon which such refusal was based, namely—that the direction to find for the plaintiffs on the trespass issue terminated the case, and that the issues submitted thereafter were irrelevant, and therefore unnecessary, did not constitute "good cause" for depriving the defendants of the costs of such issues.

The question had not been decided when our representative left the Court.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES AT SEA.

In reply to a question by Mr. M'Arthur on 17th ult. as to the claims for compensation for losses sustained by the British ships *St. Kilda*, *Hippsing*, and *Oldhamia* during the Russo-Japanese war.

Mr. J. A. Pease, on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, said: My right hon. friend has nothing at present to add to the answer he gave on 17th ult. to the hon. member for Darlington on 11th ult., to the effect that these particular cases are still before the Privy Court, and that the Embassy is doing all in its power to expedite the hearing.

In reply to another question, relating to the *Knight Commander*, *Culchies*, and *Holme*.

Mr. J. A. Pease, on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, said: As regards the *Knight Commander*, my right hon. friend must refer the hon. member to the answer he gave on 11th ult. to the hon. member for North Hackney, in which he stated that the Russian Government had refused to submit the case to arbitration. His Majesty's Government have expressed their regret at this decision, and have set forth in an official despatch the grounds on which they are unable to share the views of the Imperial Government in declining to accept to their proposal. As my right hon. friend stated in his answer to the hon. member for Darlington on 11th ult., the attention of the Russian Government has again been called to the case of the *Cochlear*. The Russian Government have agreed to pay a lump sum in satisfaction of the claims arising out of the detention of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers *Malacca* and *Formosa*, and these cases are in course of settlement.

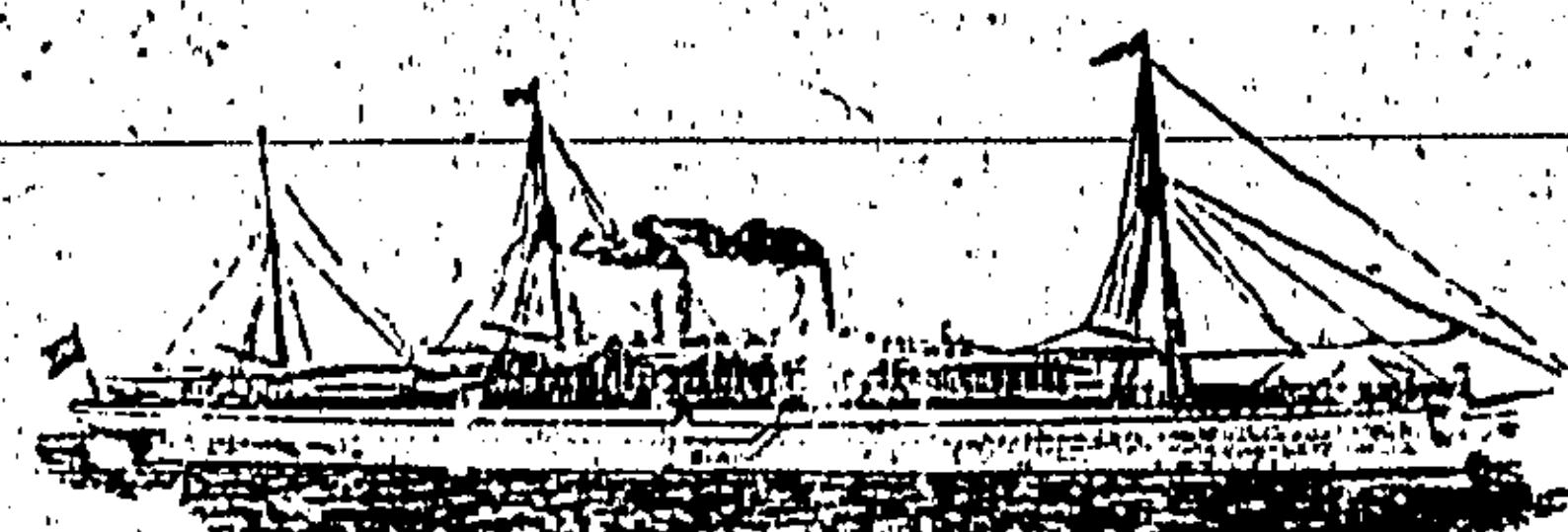
(e) Because the plaintiffs gave no evidence of express malice on the part of the defendants and in the absence of such evidence no action would lie in the Supreme Court of Hongkong against the defendants for setting the Chinese Authorities in motion in the aforesaid Treaty of Tientsin.

2. That the judge was wrong in directing the jury, in consequence of the defendants not having produced the warrant of the Chinese Authorities, under which the seizure of the property of the plaintiffs had been made, they must find a verdict for the plaintiffs with damages for trespass to the goods of the plaintiffs.

(f) Because the occasion on which the communication constituting the alleged libel was made, was

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"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 17th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,103	SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd	Oct. 27th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Oct. 17th	Nov. 7th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 7th	Nov. 28th

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SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAI SANG	TUESDAY, 1st Sept., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	WANG SANG	WED'DAY, 2nd Sept., Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 4th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANG	TUESDAY, 8th Sept., Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	SATURDAY, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 11th Sept., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers Kongsang, Namsang and Fooksang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Stearns have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1908.

Telephone No. 61.

10

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

MANILA	"TAMING"	1st Sept., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	2nd " 9 A.M.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKUANG"	2nd " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUS-TRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	2nd " "
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NAVCHANG"	2nd " "
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	4th " "

MANILA and TIEN TSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms.

AUSTRALIA STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

10

29th August, 1908.

11

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 12th Sept., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond		SATURDAY, 19th Sept., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1908.

12

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, NEW YORK & BOSTON.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRA MAYO" On 19th September, 1908.

For freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 28th August, 100 cts. per \$ M.R.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents

Beef Sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa \$ 18

„ Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk \$ 18

„ Roast—Shin \$ 18

„ Breast—Ngau Lam \$ 18

„ Soup, Tong Yuk \$ 18

„ Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa \$ 18

„ Sirloin—Ngau Lau \$ 18

„ Sausage—Ngau Yuk Chaung \$ 18

Bullock's Brains—Kow \$ 18

„ Tongue fresh—Ngau Li \$ 18

„ corned—Ham Ngau Li \$ 18

„ Head—Ngau Tai \$ 18

„ Heart—Ngau Sun \$ 18

„ Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin \$ 18

„ Feet—Ngau Keok \$ 18

„ Kidneys—Ngau Yin \$ 18

„ Tail—Ngau Mei \$ 18

„ Liver—Ngau Con \$ 18

„ Tripes (undressed)—Ngau To \$ 18

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-koek \$ 18

Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning \$ 18

„ Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Luu \$ 18

„ Carobola—Young Tou \$ 18

„ Coconuts—Yeh Ts \$ 18

„ Grapes—Sin Tai Ts \$ 18

„ Lemons, China—Ning Moon \$ 18

„ Amer—Kum San Ning Moon \$ 18

„ Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con \$ 18

„ Fresh, Lai Chi \$ 18

„ Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning \$ 18

„ Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Mong \$ 18

Mango, Saigon—Sa Kung Moong \$ 18

Mangosteens, San Chuk Ts \$ 18

Oranges, Tim Chang \$ 18

„ Small—Tai Kot \$ 18

„ Mandarin—Tim Kut \$ 18

Olives—Pak Lam \$ 18

„ Passion Fruit \$ 18

Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li \$ 18

„ (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li \$ 18

„ (Shanghai)—Sheung Ho Li \$ 18

Peasuts, F. Sang \$ 18

Perimmons, Large—Hung Chieh \$ 18

Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon \$ 18

„ Paw-paw \$ 18

„ and cooking—Chung-tang \$ 18

„ Paw-paw \$ 18

Platatos—Tai Chiu \$ 18

„ Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai \$ 18

Punelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau \$ 18

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS

ARTILLERY UNITS.

In Period Training of Men as Specialists. One fortnight commencing 31st August, at 5 p.m. each evening.

Date of attendance:—31st August, 1st, 4th, 7th, 9th, and 11th September.

Each company to provide 6 in 8 layers, 4 to 6 range finders and 4 to 6 signallers. At end of fortnight Officers Commanding Companies will be required to select 6 layers, 4 range finders and 4 signallers. Both Artillery instructors will attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Parade.—At West Fort, Kowloon; at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd September, 1908, for technical instructions.

INFANTRY AND ENGINEER COMPANIES.

Parades.—At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 31st August and Friday, the 4th September, for infantry drill. Sergeant Dowes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will be present.

INFANTRY COMPANY.

It is hoped that gentlemen who intend to join the Infantry Company will send in their names as soon as possible in order that the selection and appointment of non-commissioned officers may be proceeded with and arrangements made for carrying out the course of instruction.

JOINED.

Mr. C. Gibbs joined the Corps on the 21st August, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,043 and posted to the Engineer Company.

RESIGNED.

Gunner E. Hope is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 20th August, 1908.

Troop Sergt.-Major G. C. Moxoh is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from this date.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Aldenham, Br. s.s., 4,000. St. John George, 30th Aug.—Adelaide 30th July, Sydney 9th Aug., Brisbane 12th, Townsville 14th, Cairns 15th, Thursday Island 17th, Port Darwin 20th, and Manila 28th. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Tudeus, Br. s.s., 4,600. D. P. Campbell, 30th Aug.—Europe via Singapore 24th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Nanchang, Br. s.s., 1,040. W. J. Miller, 30th Aug.—Shanghai and Swatow 29th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Glenroy, Br. s.s., 3,141. T. Dark, 30th Aug.—Shanghai 26th Aug., Gen.—McG. Bros. & Gow.

Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,217. F. Natins, 30th Aug.—Bangkok via Kohchinang 23rd Aug., Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Shouho Maru, Jap. s.s., 993. I. Ijichi, 30th Aug.—Swatow 29th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Allasraig, Br. s.s., 2,166. A. D. Moody, 30th Aug.—Barry Dock 14th July, Coal.—Navy Department.

Kwangtung, Ch. s.s., 1,536. Wm. H. Lunt, 30th Aug.—Shanghai 27th Aug., Gen.—C. M. N. S. Co.

Chynen, Ch. s.s., 1,171. C. Stewart, 30th Aug.—Canton 29th Aug., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,256. V. McC. Liddell, 30th Aug.—Canton 29th Aug., Gen.—J. M. Co.

Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,434. T. L. Harrison, 31st Aug.—Australia via Manila 29th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Flintshire, Br. s.s., 2,650. G. C. Cundy, 31st Aug.—Shanghai 28th Aug., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Ernest Simons, Fr. s.s., 2,860. R. Girard, 31st Aug.—Marseilles 2nd Aug., and Saigon 26th Aug., Mails and Gen.—M. M.

Sanki Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,789. K. Homma, 31st Aug.—Shanghai 28th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Proteus, Nor. s.s., 1,024. C. Moller, 3rd Aug.—Saigon 29th July, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Singan, Br. s.s., 1,047. F. Jamieson, 31st Aug.—Haiphong and Hanoi 30th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Wingsang, Br. s.s., 1,517. D. A. King, 31st Aug.—Swatow 29th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Dagoy, Nor. s.s., 855. O. Abrahamson, 31st Aug.—Chelon 24th Aug., Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kwangtung, for Canton.

Betuan, for Kwong-chow-wan.

Glenroy, for Haiphong.

Samien, for Swatow.

Mandarin Maru, for Kuchinotzu.

Halmian, for Swatow.

Nanchang, for Canton.

Dagoy, for Canton.

Amico, for Haiphong.

Tydeus, for Kuchinotzu.

Japan, for Shanghai.

Departures.

August 30.

Dafjin Maru, for Swatow.

Strathendrick, for Saigon.

Kueichow, for Tientsin.

Abra, for Canton.

August 31.

Nanchang, for Canton.

Japan, for Shanghai, &c.

Mandarin Maru, for Kuchinotzu.

Halmian, for Canton.

Kwangtung, for Canton.

Passengers arrived.

Per Zafiro, from Manila—Dr. Whitehead.

Per Tydeus, from Singapore—600 Chinese.

Per Sheba Maru, from Swatow—Messrs. A.

Ramor, Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. Maitius, Miss Gib-

son, O'Sullivan, Miss Louise Chatman, and 97

Chinese.

Per Alderney, from Australian Posts—Mr. E.

Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Messrs. Currie,

Nowland, Coffey, Mrs. Chan Gow, 70 Chinese,

and 2 Japanese.

Passengers departed.

Per Zafiro, from Manila—Mrs. H. B. Gifford

and 2 children, Mr. J. C. Tay, Miss S. Raymond,

Mr. D. D'Everard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloan, Miss S.

Smythe, Mrs. B. Holly, Mrs. E. Kille, V. E.

Miller, Mrs. Kim Hashida, J. Rino, Mr. Abra-

mo, Miss Ching Chai Ghans, Mr. Hoo, Co. Kin,

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Time	
Yawata Maru	Nagasaki	N. Y. K.	Sept. 1	
Devanha	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 3	
Nomicode	Kobe	P. & A. Co.	Sept. 3	
Arkonis	Kobe	M. & Co.	Sept. 3	
Bouevante	Singapore	G. L. & Co.	Sept. 3	
Moyor Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	Sept. 3	
Namsang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Sept. 3	
Nasua	Japan	N. Y. K.	Sept. 3	
Kage Maru	Japan	C. & Co.	Sept. 3	
Carpi	Singapore	P. M. Co.	Sept. 3	
Siberia	Japan	M. & Co.	Sept. 3	
Devanha	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 10	
Monteagle	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 12	
Choysang	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 17	
Empo	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 18	
Alton	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 19	
Manila	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 19	
Monteagle	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Choysang	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Empo	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Alton	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Manila	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Monteagle	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Choysang	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Empo	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Alton	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Manila	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Monteagle	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Choysang	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Empo	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Alton	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Manila	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Monteagle	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Choysang	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Empo	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Alton	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Manila	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Monteagle	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Choysang	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Empo	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Alton	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Manila	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Monteagle	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Choysang	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Empo	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Alton	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Manila	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Monteagle	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Choysang	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Empo	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Alton	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Manila	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Monteagle	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Choysang	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Empo	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Alton	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Manila	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Monteagle	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Choysang	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Empo	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Alton	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Manila	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Monteagle	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Choysang	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Empo	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Alton	Colombo	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Manila	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Monteagle	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Choysang	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Empo	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Alton	Penang	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Manila	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Monteagle	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	
Choysang	Singapore	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 20	

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,020,000 \$10,000}	\$2,005.774	{ Interim of 4% for first half year @ ex 1/9/07—\$21.342	0 %	\$75	[London £78.5.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,915	\$7	\$6	{ \$4,000 \$150,000}	\$10,325	\$2 (London £8) for 1903	... %	\$50	
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$210,050 \$125,000}	None	\$20 for 1906	0 %	\$220	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942}	Tls. 204,444	Interim of 7½ ex 2/5 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 78 buyers	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$100,000 \$102,478 \$120,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,150}	\$2,506.012	{ Final of \$1 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$50 for 1907	6 %	\$745	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000}	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	0 %	\$167 buyers	
FIRE INSURANCES.									
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	22,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$246,000 \$215,000}	\$7,7432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8½ %	\$92 buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000}	\$48,037	\$27 for 1906	8½ %	\$315 buyers	
SHIPPING.									
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$264,618 \$265,000}	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	... %	\$15	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$260,000 \$260,000}	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.6.07	10½ %	\$38	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	83,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$187,500 \$81,500 \$17,050}	17,755	\$1½ for first half-year ending 30.6.08	8½ %	\$27 buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$24,000}	11,755	{ 6½ for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9/11/16—\$3.154	5½ %	\$35	
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$24,000}	11,755	Interim of Tls. 14 for account 1908	7½ %	Tls. 42 sellers	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 \$22,500 \$100,000}	Tls. 4,510	{ Final of 1½ (No. 10) making 3½ for 1907 and interim of 1½ (No. 11) for 6/19.81	6 %	Tls. 51 buyers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$100,000 \$100,000}	\$98	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1908 \$0.50 for year ending 30.4.1908	4 %	\$25	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 140,000	Tls. 60,555	3½ %	\$15	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000}	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 1½ making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 buyers	
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000}	Dr. \$279,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	... %	\$130	
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000}	Dr. \$135,131	\$1 for 1907	... %	\$122	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 9,173}	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	... %	Tls. 92 sellers		
MINING.									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$150,000 \$12,280}	11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10) for account 1908	7½ %	Tls. 151 buyers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$12,280}	Dr. \$2,191	No. 12 of 1/—=48 cents	... %	\$74	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.									
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$55,600 \$55,600}	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	... %	\$15	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$126,800 \$40,000}	1,156	Final of 1½ making \$3½ for 1907	7½ %	\$45 buyers	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$16,190 \$20,000}	384,87	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	8 %	\$160	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 667,527}	Tls. 33,742	{ Final of Tls. 2½ making 3½ for all Tls. 5 for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	Tls. 85 buyers	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000}	Tls. 1,262	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 19.8	10 %	Tls. 172 buyers	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.									
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 \$30,000}	Tls. 6,431	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 10. sales	
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$30,000 \$15,150}	Dr. 1,20	\$2 for year ending 30.6.07	... %	\$18 sellers	
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$15,000}	54,78	\$1.80 for 1906	... %	\$12 sellers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$64,875 \$7,000}	5254	Final of 1½ making \$7½ for 1907	9½ %	\$80	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 \$227,450}	536,915	Interim of \$3½ for account 19.8	7½ %	\$94	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 none}	4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 %	\$10 sellers	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	{ none}	1058	\$1½ for 1907	6½ %	\$27	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,523,945 Tls. 170,000}	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 19.8	7 %	Tls. 116 sellers	
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$10	\$10	{ none}	\$1,541	Interim of \$2 for account 1.8	9 %	\$40	
COTTON MILLS.									
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,019}	8,807	Tls. 3½ for year ended 31.10.1907	4 %	Tls. 63 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$60,000 \$60,000}	\$14,360	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4½ %	Tls. 11 sellers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 none}	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	... %	Tls. 67 sellers	
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100 Tls. 28,257}	Tls. 6,303	Tls. 8 for 1906	... %	Tls. 85 sellers	
Suy Chue Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 500}	Tls. 50 for 1906	... %	Tls. 242 sellers		
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12½	12½	{ \$1,500 \$11,000}	1/43	10½ per share for 19.7—=\$1.037	13½ %	\$71 sales	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$12,000 \$12,000}	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	13½ %	\$70	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$12,000 \$12,000}	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	... %	\$61		
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	125,000	80 cents for 1907	8½ %	\$91 buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7½	\$7½	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	5,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6½ %	\$20	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000 \$12,000}	5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 19.8	12½ %	\$125 ex div.	
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 \$5,000}	3254	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$125 buyers	
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000 none}	8,97	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10½ %	\$19 buyers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 none}	59,321	1½ and bonus 20 cents for year ending 29.2.08	7½ %	\$164 buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	15,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$25,000 \$25,000}	54,578	Interim of \$4 for account 19.8	8½ %	\$21	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	63,000	\$10	\$10	{ none}	18,101	Interim of \$1 for account 19.8	8 %	\$21	
Maastricht tot Mijn, Bosch en Landbouwzaak plattelat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ge. 100	Ge. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 17,003}	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 1st quarter	6 %	Tls. 562 buyers	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	35,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 \$5,000}	57,471	60 cents on paid up shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	4 %	52	
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	NIL	None	... %	58	
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$1						